

The Athens Post.

BY SAM. P. IVINS.

ATHENS, TENN., FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1857.

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THE POST.
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Office on Main street, next door to the old Jackson Hotel.

THE POST.

ATHENS, FRIDAY, JAN. 30, 1857.

The Washington correspondent of the Nashville Patriot, writes under date of the 15th, the following:

"It is hinted that J. G. Jones, who it is said will be a Cabinet officer, brought about this coalition between the North and South. It is also intimated in the party, that it is useless to attempt now to apply politics—the truth is, the Northern democracy is rotten. There were just enough to elect Simon—twenty more would have gone for him had it been necessary. Mr. Keitt [South Carolina democrat] also denounced the 'Squatter Sovereignty' doctrine, and cited the difference between the Northern and Southern democracy on this important question, to prove that the Northern wing was rotten and weak."

"Hon. Howell Cobb is striking boldly for the Presidency. He will not be satisfied with a second or third place in the next Cabinet, though he will accept any rather than none. His lack of energy and his engineering him for the first and he is somewhat enough to think he will get it. It is to be hoped Buck will not commence quite so badly."

NO BIBLE AT THE CAPITOL OF MISSOURI.—The St. Louis Democrat, of a recent date, contains the following: The state of affairs at the Capitol of Missouri seems to be as singular and extraordinary as it is deplorable.

"The city papers would probably have published Gov. Polk's inaugural address yesterday morning, but for the delay of ceremonies, the cause of which we have no hesitation in making known to our readers, and offer it as one of the strongest reasons in the world why the seat of government should be changed at once to St. Louis."

"The cause reported is, that the inaugural ceremonies were delayed at least half an hour in hunting up a copy of the Holy Bible, upon which to administer the gubernatorial oath. It is further added that after an unsuccessful search for some minutes, it was thought by many the inaugural would have to be postponed until a copy of the book could be obtained from St. Louis, but this proposal met with the most determined and malignant opposition from Gov. Price. Happily, at this critical juncture, a Bible was handed in from the Penitentiary, and the oath was then duly administered."

MONTREAL, Jan. 19.—The thermometer was 23 degrees below zero yesterday; today it is 15 below.

From Quebec to Washington there was a terrible snow storm on the 18th and 19th.—Throughout the whole course on the seaboard the snow was two feet on a level, and from six to ten feet in drifts, stopping railroad trains, and making the streets impassable for vehicles.

The China news of the storming and capture of forts is confirmed, but the details are unimportant.

It is said that a French army of 60,000 men, under Canrobert, are to be assembled on the frontiers of Switzerland to meet emergencies.

DEMOCRATIC FAMILY QUARREL.—The Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia Argus sends the following despatch:

HARRISBURG, Jan. 14, 1857.
Messrs. of York, openly boasts that he received \$8,000 for voting for Cameron. He says he would have voted for Forney for \$5,000. The boarders at Wilks' Hotel, where Forney has been stopping, protested against his remaining; he was consequently dismissed by the landlord.

Brady, to whom he applied for board, refused to receive him. Omit has given Wagner and Lebo notice to quit. In the House an effort will be made to expel Messrs.

LIQUOR LAW.—A bill to prevent the traffic in intoxicating liquors has been introduced into the New York Legislature, which provides:

1st. That any person who shall in any respect keep or sell intoxicating liquors as a beverage shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished as misdemeanors are now punished. 2d. Judges or other officers willfully refusing or neglecting to perform their official duty shall also be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished in the same manner. 3d. Makes witnesses of parties violating the first section against other persons so offending, and compels them to appear.

POULTRY IN NEW YORK.—During the ten days previous to New Year, there were received in New York city an average of 200 tons of poultry a day, making 2000 tons, or 4,000,000 pounds of turkeys, geese, ducks, chickens, and game birds.

A PERPETUAL GOVERNOR.—It seems that owing to the blundering of the late Legislature of Mississippi, that State has a perpetual Governor. The Natchez Free Trader of Tuesday last says:

"In his last message to the Legislature on this subject, which we publish this morning, Governor McRae says that he is Governor for life. We should have no objection to his being Governor of Mississippi for many years to come; but the organic law of the State provides that the Governor shall be elected every two years. But it seems that the blundering of the Legislature of 1854, in substituting changes to the Constitution have managed to make the term of governorship perpetual, and no one can tell when the official term of the Judges and members of the Legislature will expire. The whole affair is in a muddle, and for ourselves we can't see who is to decide the point in question."

INTemperance and Ipecac.—A writer in the London Lancet says:

"I would recommend ipecacuanha as a remedy for drunkenness, taken in half drachm doses as an emetic. Ipecacuanha has the extraordinary property of stimulating the whole system, equalizing the circulation, promoting the various secretions, and indeed assisting each organ of the body to perform its function, and restore it to its normal state. Ipecacuanha can be taken with perfect safety as an emetic. I believe the administration of half a drachm of ipecacuanha, as an emetic, to be a cure for periodical drunkenness. It is observed, that in the intervals between the periods of these attacks, the person is quite sober, and often remains so for two, three or four months, or for a longer time. When the mania comes on, the intense desire for alcoholic stimulus is so strong as to render the sufferer subject to no control, and from the sensation of depression and sinking, he looks upon alcoholic stimulants as his only remedy. When a person is in this state, it will always be found that his stomach is at fault, and the unnatural appetite arises from that cause alone; if half a drachm of the powder of ipecacuanha can be taken so as to produce full vomiting, the desire for intoxicating stimulus is immediately removed."

"From the experience I have had of the effects of ipecacuanha, I am of opinion, if a patient can be persuaded to follow up the emetic plan for a few times, when the periodical attack comes on, that he will be perfectly cured, and the habit (for such I look upon it) will be broken."

ROWDINESS.

The New Orleans papers give horrible accounts of the crime and ruffianism of that city. "Well dressed young puppys," as the Delta styles them, have become so bold in villainy that they scruple not to invade fairs and insult the ladies and bully the men. When seen by day light these ruffians are generally young men who have all the outward appearance of gentility. But when protected by darkness of night, they perpetrate the most cold blooded crimes of murder and robbery with the hardihood of the most accomplished highwaymen. Other Southwestern cities complain of the same dangerous and unsafe state of affairs, and the doings of the California Vigilance Committee are spoken of as deeds of merit and justice.

SUGAR AGAIN.—In this country the consumption of sugar averages about 30 pounds a head to the population. In the best season, under the most favorable circumstances, the home production has not equalled one half the consumption. For one half, then, that is, for 450,000,000 of pounds, in the best of seasons, we have been obliged to depend on foreign countries, paying thirty per cent taxation. At this time, allowing that the home supply will not reach 200,000,000 pounds and assuming that our population is almost 38,000,000, we need some 640,000,000 pounds from abroad—and on this, too, we must be taxed 30 per cent, while our Treasury is so full, that we do not know what to do with the money. What a wise people we are taking money out of our own pockets, and sending it to an Iron Safe at Washington, to stimulate the greed of plunderers!—Nat. Era.

The following are the salaries of the State officers of Mississippi, prescribed in the code bill regulating the same, which has passed the Senate: Governor, \$4,000; Judges of the High Court, provided said Judges hold their Courts at least nine months in the year, \$3,500; Chancellor of the State, \$2,500; to each of the Vice-Chancellors for the Northern and Southern Districts, \$2,000; Vice-Chancellor of the Middle District, \$1,000; each Circuit Judge, \$2,500; Attorney General, \$2,000; each District Attorney, \$1,500; Secretary of State, \$2,000; State Auditor, \$2,000; State Treasurer, \$2,000.

A DEBIOUS HOSPITALITY.—The New York Mirror gives the following item in reference to an affair where prudence and hospitality were blended in rather an ambiguous manner:

"At a large and rather promiscuous party up town the other night, (one thousand invitations having been issued,) the host exhibited the latest novelty of the season. Two policemen in uniform were stationed at the entrance of the supper room. Whether this display was necessary to keep young New York in order, or to prevent the mysterious disappearance of silver, is not known. Neither explanation is complimentary to the guests."

St. Louis.—A German paper published in St. Louis, called the Anzeiger der Weston, says that the constituent part of the population of city and county of St. Louis, as ascertained by the recent census, may be estimated as follows:—Americans, 38,000; Germans, 50,000; Irish, 36,000; French, 4,000; English and Scotch, 5,000; Italians, Spanish, and other nations, 6,000; Bohemians, 5,000.

These statistics explain the anomaly of the election of a Freeholder for a Southern city to Congress. There is no other city in a Southern State in which the foreign vote is greater than the native born. In St. Louis, as these figures show, the foreign population preponderates in the ratio of three to one, and the foreign voters are known to be mostly of the Free soil wing of the Democracy—hence the election of F. P. Blair to Congress.

The editor of the Woonsocket Patriot relates that an old Shanghai hen of his had been "setting" for five or six weeks upon two round stones and a piece of brick! "Her anxiety," quoth he, "is no greater than ours to know what she will hatch. If it proves to be a brickyard, that hen is not for sale." Time alone will have to tell what the hen will bring forth, for no professor of oology is considered sufficiently astute to determine upon it. The contents of the nest may be very good for "rocks," but rather "bad eggs," drying under the powers of the Yankee steam hatching machine.

The Augusta and Savannah Railroad last year paid \$1,025.90 for stock killed on the line of their road.

A burial society has recently commenced in the county of Lancaster, the first printed article of which runs thus: "That whereas many persons find it difficult to bury themselves."

THE NECESSITY FOR AN AMERICAN PARTY.

Were we to choose a name for a political party to which to attach ourselves, it should be that of Americans. We know of no designation more appropriate. It suggests at once an idea of the character and designs of the party to which we could give our most unwavering and conscientious support. In doing this, we should not lose, but maintain our character as an independent journalist. For the word American includes the complex idea of popular rights and personal independence.

The notion of American principles and an American policy dates back to the Revolution and even its germ is found in the struggles of our ancestors for civil liberty and personal rights long anterior to that great epoch. But it is to the Declaration of Independence, to the Articles of Confederation between the Old Thirteen Colonies, to the Constitution of the United States, to the administration of the earlier Presidents, George Washington, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, and especially, to the Farewell Address of the first and the first Inaugural of the last, that we must look for the ascertainment, not of an ideal perfection in political ethics, but of the true thorough American policy. Now it is to this policy we desire to bring back or rather to bring up our Government, and there is, in the present crisis, a strong and urgent necessity for a National party that shall labor for this great end, and this alone.

The great majority of the American people are in heart truly American, and indissolubly wedded to the policy upon which the Union was inaugurated by the Declaration of Independence, and afterwards consolidated by our National Constitution. An American party having this policy inscribed upon its banner, must necessarily, as soon as its principles and objects are understood, embrace the great body of the American people. The forces of such a party, when once consolidated and brought to bear in a political contest must be overwhelming and secure certain triumph over all opposition.

There are in our country two sectional parties, one of which is now in power and the other seeking to overthrow it and to hold the same position. The triumph of either is not a triumph of the whole Union, but of a section, and the continued contest between the two will, in the end, unless patriotism interpose, tend our glorious confederation asunder. That patriotism must be embodied in a party which shall ignore all mere geographical lines, and shall recognize the broad principles of concession and conservatism upon which our Government was originally founded, and by which alone it can be maintained. It will not do to wait until these sectional strifes have involved the country in civil war, as they have already been on the verge of doing. Patriotic men who love the principles of Washington and Jefferson, must unite now before it is too late, and remain united in one consolidated American party.

The Democratic party owed its many successes mainly to the fact that it was considered a Union party. It could boast that it united the North and the South. The people saw or thought they saw, that this was so, and rallied to the support of the Union for the sake of the Union. But that party has now become decidedly sectional, being driven into that position, partly by the issues sprung upon it by its Republican opponents, and partly from the corruption and want of cohesion among its own members. It is true this party succeeded at the late Presidential election, but the victory only showed its weakness. It was but a spasmodic effort that is the unfailing precursor of utter prostration.

Shall the other sectional party be permitted to triumph over this weak and disbanding one, and thus keep the Free and Slave States in perpetual collision, until the contest ends in civil war and the separation of these States into two distinct nationalities? Because the Presidential campaign is over, and a political lull has supervened, Americans must not ground their arms. Now is the time to organize in wards, school districts, townships, counties and States, and to take effective means for diffusing over the country the true principles of the American party, and for uniting in one great Union party all patriotic and devoted followers of George Washington and Thomas Jefferson.

PURITANISM REVIVING.—The Massachusetts State Board of agriculture have unanimously adopted a report on the subject of horse racing at agricultural fairs. The report declares that agricultural societies should refrain hereafter from offering premiums upon equestrian exhibitions—such exhibitions being in no sense to be regarded as agricultural products, and should also adopt every means requisite to divert them of the appearance of horse racing. The speed in any trial of horses, it is suggested, should be limited to a mile in four minutes.

Fanny Fern is arguing against matrimonial advertisements, and justly says: "A woman must first have ignored the sweetest attributes of womanhood, have overstepped the last barrier of self respect, who would parley with a stranger on such a topic."

No—never let woman be the wooer, save as the flowers woo, with their sweetness—save as the stars woo, with their brightness—save as the summer winds woo—silently unfolding the rose's heart."

Give us Fanny, yet, on matrimony. She "has been there."

Ann's of Bohemia, consort of Richard II., first introduced the fashion of riding sideways, before which ladies rode astride.

White hair is the chalk with which Time keeps its scores—two, three, or four score, as the case may be—on a man's head.

A WORD TO PRETENTFUL WIVES.

There you are, with your mouth puckered up again. What's the matter? are your friends all dead? No—well, have you lost every thing you owned?—no—are your children sick? Is your husband cross? have you got the tooth-ache, or the head-ache—or heart-ache? Neither of these and still as cross as a young bear! We wonder how your family can endure your presence! These young hearts whose sun you ought to be—how you chill them with your frowns and pettishness! No wonder they long to get out of the house. And now you have struck your little child because "he would not stop teasing."—Fried! that blow fell on his soul and left an indelible scar there. He will feel it long after he has forgotten it. Many years from now, when your head has laid low in the grave, that blow, given without cause—impetuously, angrily, will do its work.

Why can't you be good natured? Were you never so! Memory points to the days of your girlhood—seldom the lines of anger disfigure your brow, then. And the man who won your love thought what a happy home she will make for me! How sweet it will be to sit down by her side after the cares of the day are over! How beautiful to read for her pleasure—to be repaid by smiles and kisses. And the home was really, and the bride established—but she proved unworthy of the trust reposed in her. Instead of meeting with a hearty laugh, and a "get behind me stan," you worried and fretted, and began to tell every little trouble to your husband. It was not womanly; it betrayed weakness both of head and mind! Imperceptibly its influence crept into his spirit, chilling it with a worse chill than that of death, till it made a shroud of iron for the disappointed heart, and the charm of love and family and home was gone.

Was once?—how often these words drop from your lips. "I was handsome once—I was this, that and the other once"—and why not now? You yourself have willed your own destiny—you have chosen the scold's office; you must receive the scold's deserts. A little philosophy, a few words breathed to heaven for patience, a new resolute hope for to-morrow if to-day be stormy—a self denial in telling pretty crosses—a great deal less selfishness—a desire to make home a sanctuary for yourself and little ones as well as your husband—and to day you had been happier, handsomer and more beloved.

Fretting itself in light affliction, let us ask you a few plain questions. Does a spirit of fault finding lighten your cares? If your bread is burned to a cinder, does it bring you a good, light sweet loaf, to sit down and worry about it? If the baby is cross, does it make him smile like an angel to shake him almost out of existence? If it rains on washing day, will your anathemas hurry out the sun until it stops right over your clothes line? But if your quick hands turn to the flour barrel to mould another loaf—if you soothe the weeping babe with the sweet words of a mother's pitying love, if you devote your washing day to some appropriate work, how smoothly will iron down his features, and become your humble slave instead of the tyrant master he would be!

It is not too late yet. Surprise your husband with a smile—it will be worth a dollar to see his glance of astonishment; hold the salted water of thoughtfulness in your mouth, and the angel that has been lying prostrate in his heart with folded wings, will begin to flutter, and lift itself heavenward and look out of his eyes with the love of the old time, and your home will yet be the paradise you once coveted.

The St. Louis Republican, in noticing the remedies prescribed for scarlet fever says: "We incline to the belief that the surest prophylactic is in the watchful care of a kind mother, and in proper safeguards against undue exposure, and consequent cold, sore throat and fever. And if the fever comes, 'throw physic to the dogs,' and take to a room of fat bacon and lubricate the little ones from head to foot. We have it from an experienced old lady, that a 'well greased child never died of scarlet fever.'"

ORDER.—Never leave things lying about—a shawl here, a pair of slippers there, a bonnet somewhere else—trusting to a servant to set things to rights. No matter how many servants you have, it is a miserable habit; and if its source is not in the intellectual and moral character, it will inevitably terminate there. If you have used the dipper, towel, tumbler, &c., put them back to their places, and you will know where to find them again. Or if you set an example of carelessness, do not blame your servants for following it. Children should be taught to put things back in their places as soon as they are old enough to use them; and if each member of the family were to observe this simple rule, the house would never get much out of order, and large amount of vexation and useless labor would be avoided.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times, of the 9th inst., says: "Letters are in town to-day from Mr. Buchanan, in which he says that if any individual has been fixed upon in his mind for a place in the Cabinet, neither he nor any living person knows it; and that he will come here and take advice before acting."

A dispatch which we published a day or two since stated that WALKER's men were fighting among themselves. It should have said the Allies were fighting among themselves.

"Thanks," said an old bachelor, "no more women in heaven—they can't get in; their hoops are so broad they will have to go the broad road—can't get thro' the narrow gate."

PRECOCITY.—One of the faults of this fast

age is the great desire of parents to push their children forward into a premature development of faculties. We never see baby-children, and childish adults, but we regret the unwise—not to say cruel—policy which urged them forward into these undeveloped stages of existence. A hot-house plant may be very brilliant, but it is weakly and short-lived. So these stimulated mental flowers may shine very brightly while they are yet young, and expressions of surprise may be uttered from those who witness the intelligence above their years manifested by them. But when they are men and women they will have admirers no longer. These over-strained efforts, which made them nearly men and women when children, now cause them to be nearly children when grown to maturity. And this is a law of nature. The organism of man can only endure so much, can only become capable of a limited expansion; and when the strength of the system is used up, or such draughts made upon it as to check its reproductive powers, a condition of withering must follow. The fountains of life can only supply a given amount of water, and when that is used the springs dry up. Hence, how common to see precocious children become very diminutive adults. Let parents take heed and be wise.

How NEW YORK BAKERS MAKE BREAD.—The Editor of the Journal of Commerce has been diving among the city bakers and comes up with this tale:

"Our bakers are mostly under ground and out of sight, and few who eat their bread witness the process of baking, and perhaps it is well it is so. It has been said that he who would relish his dinner, should keep clear of the kitchen. The rooms where the dough is mixed, are generally small and underground; the men sleep, often, perhaps generally, in the same room a part of the night. They often smoke or chew tobacco or both, and we are credibly informed, that the feet instead of the hands are often employed in the process of preparing the dough."

And the New York Express follows with this strong corroborator:

"There is a bakery not two hundred feet from Nassau street, we may add, where the laborers are daily seen coming into the street, with their naked feet and legs all covered with dough, and the dough oozing between their pedal extremities! Ugh!—Ugh!"

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.—A Florida paper gives notice editorially that an apprentice is wanted in that office to learn the printing business, says very seriously, "one that can read and write would be preferred." From what little knowledge we have of the profession, we should think such qualifications would be very likely to command a preference.

HOCUS FOCUS.—How to get a fine white house out of an empty whiskey barrel.—Place the barrel in a secure place, near a spring of good water, on the road to the grog-shop. When you want a dram take the price of it in your hand and start to the grog-shop—go as far as the spring, drop the money through the bung-hole, take a good drink of water and return home. Repeat this operation till the barrel is full, knock out the head, and you have the price of a splendid brick building. Fact.

WONDERS WILL NEVER CEASE.—It is now gravely proposed, not to deepen, but to fill up the Harlem river, at New York, so as to extend the city when necessary, in that direction. Sixty years ago there was sixty feet depth of water on the present site of the Tombs, and it is not so long since Canal street and its vicinity were a running stream. Harlem river, therefore, might be converted into building lots, and its obliteration from the map would certainly render the neighborhood more healthy.

THE CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.—Mr. Raymond, of the New York Times, appeared before this committee in Washington, on Wednesday. A dispatch to the Times says:

Mr. Raymond declined to state the name of the writer of the article in the Times of the 6th instant, but avowed his responsibility for it. He maintained the duty of the press to act on moral convictions, and stated, in answer to questions, that he had received ample information to satisfy him that there was corruption in Congress; that this was necessarily second-hand evidence, and that he declined giving the names of his informants, as he could not do so without a violation of confidence—and besides it was unnecessary.

A JOKE AT THE PROFESSOR.—In the trial of Huntington, the New York forger, his father testified as follows:

His son Charles was prone to take things that did not belong to him, had altered the family record, and would tell lies—giving two different stories at the same fact, without any motive for it. Witness had designed to make him a lawyer.

A Mr. Albert Smith once wrote in a hotel visitor's book, his initials, thus: "A. S." Some ill-natured wag wrote underneath—"Two-thirds of the truth."

It is stated that a new guano island, called Sombro, lying within eight days' sail of New York has been discovered. It is asserted to contain over six millions of tons of guano, a better quality than has ever been brought to this country.

There is not in the world a surer sign of a little soul than the striving to gain respect by such despicable means as dress and rich clothes. None will depend upon these ornaments but they who have no others.

COAL VS. GOLD.—It appears that the coal extracted from the mines of Pennsylvania the last year has been equal to the sum of forty millions of dollars, which is well up to the yield of the gold mines of California.

Now LIVING.—A contemporary says that the boy is now living who will be president of the Republic in 1900. What his name is, or where he resides, he does not stop to inform us. He may at this moment be gathering pumpkins in Oregon, or peddling popcorn around Troy. D'l Webster earned "a suit of satin," by selling catfish at a shilling a string. Wherever he may be, all unconscious of high destiny, he feels the divinity that stirs within him, and grasps his book, thirsting for knowledge. His parents, as they answer his endless queries, rejoice at his developing intellect, yet little dream that his will be a great name among men, known wide as the world. Or perchance the hard hand of poverty, or the cold hand of orphanage, are moulding and training him for the patient effort, that self reliance and resolute will, that fit him for great achievements. He must pass through the school that prepares him for his high career. In his youth many trials and wrong must break him to the hardness of life. In his manhood many hardships must be endured, many obstacles overcome, and rivals outstripped in the race; the voice of envy and detraction, despised; and hatred and malice defied. Through such a school and training the President of 1900 will doubtless come, and is now coming.—But from what condition in life, from what part of our land, no one can predict or know but Providence, who presides over the destinies of all nations.

The Boston Post of the 12th inst., says: "It is reported that a company has been organized with a capital stock of one million of dollars, to manufacture Pennington's telegraph revolving pistol, a new invention, which claims to combine, in special degree, simplicity, strength, and rapidity of execution. It is said to be an extraordinary weapon, and destined to supersede all revolving pistols, and that it will be adopted by the army and navy. It is alleged that this pistol is self-cocking—an important improvement—and that it can be fired six times in a second and a half of time. The hammer is enclosed, and there is no strain on the mainspring except at the moment of discharge. There are but seven pieces in the lock, two less than a musket-lock, and so simple that a blacksmith can repair them."

POISON OF THE SPIDERS.—There have been noticed in several instances recently serious results attributed to the spider. The latest occurred in Cincinnati, on Thursday last which is stated to have resulted fatally.

A young man named Wm. Haughton, employed in a dry goods store, was taken to a physician's office in a great state of suffering, caused by a spider's bite near the abdomen, received a few hours before. The suffering of Haughton continued to increase until late in the afternoon, when he died, apparently from the effects of the bite. The case has excited considerable attention in the medical profession, and the physicians of the city state that it is the only affair of the kind which had ever come within their knowledge.

COMETS.—M. Babinet, of the French Institute, in a paper treating of the great comet which was expected this year, but whose visit, it seems, is now postponed till 1858, makes the following remarks, of a very reassuring character, as to the notion commonly entertained of the collision between the comet and the earth: "As to the question raised about this comet, and comets in general, many volumes might be written. But since the idea of a shock injurious to our planet has lately found admission into the work of a first-class writer, I protest explicitly against the notion of any perceptible and material shock from a comet. I am prepared to prove that if a swallow, resolved upon suicide, were to throw itself against a train of a hundred railway wagons drawn at full speed by ten locomotives, the train in question would run a thousand times more danger than the earth would, if all the comets crowded in astronomical annals were to rush upon it at once. What is a comet?—a visible nothing."

"A 'horning' party in a town near Rochester, last week, were treated to sweetmeats seasoned with speec, in the most approved style, by the annoyed couple, who heard tidings of the entertainment in store for them. The doctor who sold the bride the dose, was soon called upon by the whole party, all suffering from severe stomach ache, and they were treated to an emetic, which, it is presumed purged them of all desire to be caught in another such scrape."

Every one remembers the history of Admiral Reside, who was a large mail contractor in the stage coach time. He claimed a large amount as due to him from the government under contracts. But the department disallowed the claim, and Congress refused to pay it. The Court of Claims, however, gave a judgment in his favor, with interest, amounting to over \$300,000. The House has confirmed this decision, and it remains for the Senate to pass the bill.

THE EUFRATES VALLEY RAILROAD.—The project so long talked about, of constructing a railroad from a port on the Mediterranean Sea to a point on the Euphrates, whence that river is navigable to the Persian Gulf, is now about being carried into effect. It is believed that it will start from Seleucia or the Mediterranean, pass through Antioch and Aleppo to Gharar on the Euphrates, from which point the river is navigable to the Persian Gulf. The idea of a snorting locomotive darting by the ruins of Babylon; of the shrill whistles being heard among the oldest monuments of antiquity, and ticket stations erected on the plains of Shinar, gives a peculiar interest to this enterprise apart from its importance as a new avenue for commercial industry and the spread of Christian civilization.

London contains 250 more souls than it did yesterday. To-morrow it will contain 250 more than it does to-day. A town as large as Brighton is added to London every year, a city as vast as Manchester every four years.

ABOUT RAILROADS.—Virginia has fifteen hundred miles of Railroad, two hundred and twenty-seven miles more than last year.

How PEOPLE TAKE COLD.—The time for taking cold is after you exercise; the place is in your own house, or office, or counting room. It is not the act of exercise which gives the cold, but it is the getting cool too quick after exercising. For example, you walk very fast to get to a railway station, or to the steamboat, or to catch an omnibus, or to make time for an appointment; your mind being a head of you, the body makes an over effort to keep up with it; and when you get to the desired spot, you raise your hat and find yourself in a perspiration. You take a seat, and feeling quite comfortable as to temperature, you begin to talk with a friend, or read a newspaper, and before you are aware of it, you experience a sensation of chilliness, and the thing is done. You look around to see where the cold comes from, and find a window open near you, or a door, or that you have taken a seat at the forward part of the carriage, and as it is moving against the wind, you are soon made aware of the presence of a strong draft. Or, it may be, you must a friend at the corner of the street, who wanted a loan, and was quite complimentary—almost loving, you did not like to refuse the delivery of a two lettered monosyllable, and while you were conversing to be truthful, polite and safe, all at the same time, on comes the chilly feeling from a raw wind at the corner of the street, or the splash of mud and water in which for the first time you noticed yourself standing. After any kind of exercise, don't stand a moment at the corner of a street for anybody or anything, nor at an open door or window.

ABOUT BEES.—A swarm of bees in their natural state contains from 10,000 to 20,000 of the insects, while in hives they number from 30,000 to 40,000. In a square foot of honeycomb there are about 9,000 cells. A queen bee lays her eggs for fifty or sixty consecutive days, laying about 500 daily. It takes three days to hatch each egg. In one season a single queen bee hatches about 100,000 bees. It takes 5,000 bees to weigh a pound.

APPROPRIATE.—The following is "traveling." A young married lady, who had not been a month of "darning," had suspended on the wall in her bedroom, directly over the head of the bed, a neat little picture underneath which is the following quotation from Scripture: "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

The Largest National Church in the world, is the "Greek" in Russia.—It embraces from forty to forty-five millions of people.—Besides these, Russia contains Lutheran and other Protestants, three or four millions; Roman Catholics, seven millions; Mahomedans, two and a half millions; Jews, perhaps two millions and about a million Pagans.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—House—Passed bills appropriating \$30,000 for the construction of a Penitentiary in Nebraska, establishing three additional districts in Nebraska, and for completing and opening roads in Oregon, Washington, and Minnesota Territories.

CONVICTION OF A FRAUDULENT BANKER.—C. Mainland James has been convicted at Chicago of being concerned in fraudulent banking, and sentenced to the State Prison for ten years. The facts of the case are given in the Chicago Press of the 10th inst., from which it appears that it was proved on trial that the bills issued by this concern, purporting to be issued by the "American Exchange Bank of Georgetown, D. C.," were fraudulent, there being no such institution, nor has such ever existed.

Out of \$651,100,000—the amount of our imports and exports for the fiscal year 1855-6—there were carried in American vessels \$482,000,000 leaving only \$150,000,000 as the total value of the cargoes of all the foreign vessels.

The Rev. Daniel Waldo, Chaplain to the House of Representatives, is now in his ninety-fifth year. He is, nevertheless, erect, hale and vigorous, and discharges his duties with eloquence and ability. He has a son who is sixty-five years of age, and whose head is white with the frosts of time.

Mrs. Smithers has a great idea of her husband's military prowess. "For two years," she says, "he was a lieutenant in the horse marines, after which he was promoted to a captain in a regular company of aspirants and minors."

A first young Mississippi gentleman went to Cincinnati with \$8000, where he was fleeced at a gambling hall, of every dollar, gold watch, &c.

It is stated that Stewart, the merchant prince of New York, imported goods to the value of ten million dollars last year.

Boy—I say, you are you engaged anywhere particular?

Young Gent.—You impudent scoundrel, what are you hollering after me for?

Boy—Oh, nothing much; only if you ain't I'd like to borrow your upper lip to polish my boots with.